McGILL DAILY

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Daily photo by DAVID OLIVER

WAR PARTY: Kahn Tineta Horn of Caughnawaga and Boyce Richardson of the Montreal Star were two members of a panel which generally attacked the Canadian government's emerging policy on Indian affairs. The panel was a part of yesterday's Teach-In on the North American Indian program.

Indians attack policy

by LINDA WALL

The federal government's policy for Canada's native peoples came in for criticism yesterday both from Indians themselves and from a member of parliament.

Ian Watson, MP from Laprairie and Chairman of the Indian Affairs and Northern Development Committee, agreed with representatives of prominent Indian groups and the press that several serious flaws exist in the government's recently published new Indian policy.

Speaking at the Teach-In on the North American Indian, Mr. Watson said "the new policy of transferring the control of Indian lands to Indian people has stirred up a great deal of worry among Indian peoples."

"The Indian feels that the land is the key to his remaining Indian," he noted. "He feels that if he loses the land he runs the risk of losing his Indian identity."

Kahn Tineta Horn, a panelist from The Caughnawaga reservation, told of unanimous opposition to the government's recent White Paper from Indians she had met.

"The policy plans to turn over control of the Indian lands to the Indian people," she said. "But this control will go to a small group of Uncle Tomahawk Indians who are allied with the government."

Miss Horn noted that Indians now holding their land communally and tax-free, will now be holding it individually and obliged to pay taxes. She feels that most Indians, unable to afford taxes, will sell their land, and thus the majority of the land will come into the control of a few.

"The most despicable thing the government can do is make it possible for the white man to get the land" she said.

In connection with the land question, Mr. Watson cited the new government proposal that "lawful obligations be recognized". The phrase 'lawful obligations', he feels, implies treaties made between the British or Canadian governments and the Indians.

"This proposal skirts around the whole question of the natives' aboriginal rights," he claimed.

Mr. Watson noted that the new policy of transferring jurisdiction over Indians to the provinces made Indians fear that they would not receive the same services from the provinces that they had

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Computer truant jailed

by MURRAY VINES

Edmund Michael, one of 10 defendants in the trial resulting from last February's "computer centre incident" at Sir George Williams University, spent last night in jail.

Michael was taken into custody yesterday morning after Vaughn Dowie, a Crown witness, testified that Michael had violated the law preventing a defendant from communicating with a Crown witness.

Dowie, a 19-year-old student at SGWU, stated that at the close of Monday's session Michael approached him and said "I'll see you later."

In his testimony Monday, Dowie identified one of the defendants, Kelvin Robinson, as a person he remembered seeing in the computer centre during the occupation.

The witness, who took part in the occupation, was not present when it ended in destruction Feb. 11. He was not one of the 97 persons arrested on that date.

Because of discrepancies between Dowie's testimony Monday and that given at the preliminary hearing, Mr. Justice Kenneth Mackay has declared him a hostile witness.

(Continued on page 2)

Département de Français

Une confusion sans pareille

Une confusion sans pareille règne présentement au sein du département de langue et de littérature française alors que Mr Collet, "chairman" du département a jeté de façon unilatérale les bases d'une nouvelle juridiction où le CESG (Comité des Etudes Sous-Graduées) et le CEG (Comité des Etudes Graduées) se voient relégués au second plan par rapport à la direction.

Pour mettre le rouage à sa main, Mr Collet s'en est tout d'abord pris au CESG auquel il reproche l'état de crise qui existerait au département depuis quelque temps. On compte aussi parmi ses critères de décisions ce qu'il qualifie de "tyrannie du nombre et de démagogie dans les rangs du département." Il est absolument inadmissible, toujours selon lui, que les professeurs soient en minorité vis-à-vis des lecteurs (lecturers) dans les prises de décisions.

Newsfeature by
RICHARD CHARTIER

Précisons que Collet juge gênante la présence au CESG d'un "co-chairman" étudiant. De plus, les cours modernistes (cinéma, sociologie littéraire, critique, etc.) préconisés par le CESG semblent avoir éveillé quelque crainte conservatrice parmi les professeurs les plus anciens.

L'instauration d'un nouvel ordre (ou désordre) au lieu lors d'une réunion de l'assemblée plénière le 12 décembre dernier:

Mr Collet "constate" que le département est dans un état de crise et il donne les résultats d'une enquête personnelle qu'il prétend avoir menée auprès des professeurs et des lecteurs du département. Or la véracité de cette enquête laisse planer un doute puisqu'elle s'inscrit dans la suite des prises de positions unilatérales de Mr Collet lui-même. Dans son communiqué à l'assemblée plénière il déclare que les décisions qu'il a pris ont comme objectif premier de rétablir "un" équilibre entre les différentes catégories d'enseignants.

1—Il y aura accroissement des pouvoirs du "chairman", incluant le droit de véto.

2—Le CEG ne relèvera plus que de l'assemblée des professeurs qui ont un titre adéquat. Autrement dit, l'assemblée sera amputée de la présence des lecteurs.

3—Dans les questions relatives aux admissions et aux examens les comités seront restreints aux professeurs (i.e. les étudiants en seront exclus). Une telle dé-

(Continued on page 6)

French dep't appoints Laval prof. to staff

In the coming session, the McGill French Department will have a new professor to join J. Ethier-Blais as the second French-Canadian among the 'happy few'.

Prof. Robert Vigneault was attracted from L'Université de Laval where he had been an Associate Professor. The appointment apparently took place shortly before the unexpected and more-or-less violent demise, in December, of the French Department's Committee on Hiring and Promotions.

Prof. Vigneault, who holds a Doctorate from the Université d'Aix, will be teaching at both the graduate and undergraduate levels, specializing primarly in the 19th and 20th centuries.

(Continued on page 2)

SC may ask Portner quit

by NORM TOLLINSKY

Student opposition to the election of Chris Portner, BCL2, to the Board of Governors will culminate in the presentation of a motion requesting his resignation at tonight's Students' Council meeting.

Portner, who is also a member of Senate, was elected to the Board of Governors in December and is the first student to sit on this élite body.

Barry Pinsky, Architecture representative on Council, will introduce the motion requesting Portner's resignation. According to Pinsky, the presence of only one student on the Board of Governors represents token representation and has the effect of legitimizing the existing system of University government.

Internal Vice-President David Young expects Council to approve the motion since most councillors have declared their opposition to McGill's present structure.

"I support any strong stand by Council," said Young, "on a reform of University government."

"I'm going to urge Council to reject this motion," said Students' Society President Julius Grey.

"I don't think," continued Grey, "that Council has the right to tell Chris Portner to quit the Board of Governors. He was elected by Senate and not by Students' Council."

Grey expressed the fear that Portner's removal by Council would jeopardize further student appointments to Senate committees. He argued that Senate would fear similar action by Students' Council resulting in the removal of committee members by an "outside body."

Portner has stated that he will not adhere to the request for his resignation if tonight's motion is passed.

"I would not consider it binding upon me," said Portner, "because I am not a student representative and I wasn't elected to the Board as a student."

Portner is in favour of a reform of University government. However, he argues that such reform can only come about through "rational argument".

Change of Address

Changes in sessional addresses after registration that have not been recorded at Student Affairs Office, Dawson Hall, must be reported immediately, since verification forms will be sent out in two weeks.

SGWU...

(Continued from page 1)

The trial is proceeding with only 11 jurors since one has been permanently dismissed due to illness. This procedure is permissible under the Criminal Code.

The eight men and two women on trial are from Trinidad and Tobago. An eleventh defendant from that country, Andrew Rennie, was to have been tried with them. However, a case of influenza has prevented him from attending the proceedings. Rennie will instead, be tried March 2.

The indictment against the students contains five counts of conspiracy to commit mischief. These same charges are faced by 60 other students whose jury trials are scheduled for March 2.

Another 15 persons, similarly accused, have opted for trial by judge. The date of their trial has not yet been decided.

All the accused, with the exception of Edmund Michael, are free on bail ranging from $5,000 to $14,000.

Vigneault...

(Continued from page 1)

The appointment is consistent with the department's stated policy of hiring French-Canadians in preference to European teachers. This policy has so far shown scant results at the upper end of the departmental hierarchy, although the proportion of French-Canadians is higher among lecturers.

It is curious that the Association Générale des Etudiants de Français was not notified of the appointment despite its frequently vocal insistence on the importance of hiring Canadians.

Gérard Davidowicz, a member of the AGEF, commented "It's typical of the French Department. All we ever get are rumours."

today

OUR GENERATION: Discussion "Canada's exploitation of Latin America". University settlement, 3553 St. Urbain.

ITALIAN SOCIETY: General meeting. Possible guest speaker. Union B26. 1-2 pm.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY: Prof. Smith will be talking on the techniques of making stone tools. L632. 7 pm.

STROBE: A new literary mag on sale now. Bookstore. $1.

MORATORIUM COMMITTEE: General meeting to discuss "March on Ottawa" (Feb. 27-28). New members welcome. B23. 1-3

INVESTMENT CLUB: General meeting. Important, all welcome. Union 457. 1-2 pm.

SOC STUDENTS UNION: Radical seminar on universities. Union B27. 1-2 pm.

LATIN AMERICAN MOVEMENT Film & discussion on Cuba (in Spanish). B26-27. 8:30 pm.

UKRAINIAN CLUB: Art exhibition. Union 123-124. 9 am - 6 pm. Panel discussion. McConnell Eng Bldg 204. 7:30 pm.



CHINESE STUDENTS SOCIETY: 2nd issue of Quarterly available. Union box office.

POETRY GROUP WORKSHOP: Reading criticism. New poets welcome. 3484 Stanley, Apt. 402. 8:30 pm.

RED & WHITE REVIEW: No tickets on sale in Union Box Office.

SANDWICH: "Psychoanalytic Dialogue" and "Suppressed Desires": one last time Doctor. Union theatre. 1 pm.

TEACH IN ON THE NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN: "Indians & the Law". Chief William Commanda, et al Union ballroom. 1 pm. "Hunting Rights and Reserves". Howard Cardinal et al. L132. 8:15 pm.

MAJORETTES: Practice for tryouts. RVC gym. 6-8 pm.

MEN'S JUDO: Get with it. We've a tournament on Friday. East Gym. 5:30 pm.

WINTER FESTIVAL: Sly & The Family Stone tickets now available at Union box office.

P & OT: Library meeting Presidents all years. Davis House. 5

SKYDIVING: Beginner's course, second class. Union ballroom. 7 pm.

RUSSIAN FOLKDANCING: Rehearsal. Union ballroom. 7 pm.

FILM (BIOLOGICAL & CHEMICAL WARFARE): "A Plague on your Children". Martin Theatre. 8 pm.

BAHAI ASSOCIATION: Talk & Discussion. Union 307. 1-2 pm.

LE CERCLE FRANÇAIS: Representation du film "Vivre pour Vivre" de Lelouch. PSCA. 6:30 & 9 pm.

DAILY STAFF: last day to pay for the party.

St. Tom students fight

FREDERICTON (CUP) — Students at St. Thomas University here have told their administration to abolish curfews and visiting regulations for residence students, or face a student strike.

The student untimatum was unanimously passed at a January 19 general meeting by one-third of St. Thomas' 900 students; the move followed a year of negotiation with the Roman Catholic administration over residence rules.

Students are demanding that President Donald Duffie set up a student - faculty - administration committee to work out details of a new policy no later than the beginning of the next academic year.

If the administration refuses, students will call a general strike Sunday. Plans for further action have not been worked out.

A brief outlining suggestions for a new residence policy was presented by the St. Thomas Student Council to the Executive of the Board of Governors last December. The executive refused to vote on the idea, stating that open rooms were "an internal matter;" the final decision resting with Duffie.

St. Thomas is the third Roman Catholic university in the Maritimes where administrators have come into conflict with students over residence regulations.

Students at St. Francis Xavier University at Antigonish, N.S., unilaterally opened their residences October 22, 1969; students at St. Mary's University at Halifax incurred administration wrath when they attempted the same action in November.

The St. Mary's administration invoked new, harsher penalties for violating residence regulations, and posted security guards at residence doors.

McGILL HILLEL
FOLK FESTIVAL
featuring
JESSE WINCHESTER
BRUCE MURDOCH
SEAN GAGNIER
JOHN CASEY - DIANE MARKOVITZ - OTHERS
SAT., FEB. 7th UNION BALLROOM - 8:30
MEMBERS: $1.00 - NON-MEMBERS: $1.50

McGILL GUIDANCE SERVICE
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REGISTRATION NOW OPEN FOR EFFECTIVE READING COURSE
Course starts: Feb. 23rd
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5 weeks
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McGill Hillel
STROBE
- A new literary magazine
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and much more
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A.S.U.S.
Arts & Science Undergraduate Society

EXECUTIVE APPLICATIONS
are called for the following committees of Faculty Arts & Science. Application forms are available at the Union switchboard, and must be completed and returned there before Friday, 6 February 1970, 4 P.M.

1) Committee on Promotion and Standing 7 students
2) Faculty Library Committee 7 students
3) Board of Studies (approves experimental courses) 4 students
4) Curriculum Review Commission (considers curriculum proposals for equivalent and university years) 2 students
5) Faculty Scholarships Committee 4 students
6) Moyse Scientific Scholarships Committee 2 Science students
7) Committee on French Canada Studies 'Major' Programme (considers courses on French Canada offered to undergraduates) 4 students
8) Committee on African Studies 2 students

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McGILL
WINTER FESTIVAL
McGILL - U. de M. HOCKEY GAME
WED. FEB. 18, 8 P.M.
FESTIVAL MOVIE
THURS. FEB. 19
SKI DAY - BELLE NEIGE
FRI. FEB. 20
TOM PAXTON & FRIENDS
Blanket Concert
SAT. FEB. 21, 7:30 P.M.
SLY & THE FAMILY STONE
With The Fifth Ave. Band, The Jam Factory
MON. FEB. 23, 8:30 P.M.

Indian conference...

(Continued from page 1)

received from the federal government.

"The Provincial educational setups for Indians are geared to training Indians in southern Ontario and southern Quebec to fit into southern society," he asserted. "They are not equipping the Indian in the north to fit into a northern economy of mining and forestry."

"The time will not be ripe within the next five years for a full turnover of education to the provinces," stated Mr. Watson, stressing the importance of pre-school programs for young Indian children to help them adjust better to school.

Mr. Watson also pinpointed the high rate of unemployment among the adult male Indian population as "the crux of our entire Indian problem in Canada."

Louis Hall, a Six Nations chief and a panelist at the teachin , attacked the government policy, claiming that the government is trying to assimilate the Indians into the white man's competitive, money-oriented society.

"Give us a chance to run our own country by our own customs," he asked. "The purpose of the Six Nations government is not to make money, but to make people happy in a society with a cooperative economic system."

Boyce Richardson, Associate Editor of the Montreal Star, called Chief Hall's speech a "very moving enunciation of a dream."

He pointed out that Indian bands cannot live on a social island, that even the most remote Indian tribes are subject to industrialization.

Huron Chief Max Gros-Louis, and Andrew Delisle, President of the Quebec Association of Indians, stressed the importance of the Indians' former territory to their people.

"The Association of Indians does not want to discuss the new Indian policy with the government until the question of aboriginal rights is settled," asserted Mr. Delisle. "We want to talk about the foundation before we build the house."

Chief Gros-Louis added, "In the White Paper they forgot everything we want."

Calls collect

McMaster opts out

by PHYLLIS BALL

One more Canadian University has announced that it will not be attending the conference to organize a new national union of students, which is being held here from Feb. 5 to 8.

McMaster University sent word yesterday in a collect telegram of its decision to opt out of the proposed union, which is intended to replace the now-obsolete Canadian Union of Students.

Five major western universities announced last month that they will not be sending representatives to the conference. The Universities of British Columbia, Alberta, and Manitoba, and the Regina and Saskatoon branches of the University of Saskatchewan have decided instead to concentrate on forming strong provincial unions.

However, according to the last unofficial reckoning, twenty-two universities will be attending the conference this weekend.

Conference organizers received more bad news recently when Minister of Education Jean-Guy Cardinal informed them that he will not be addressing the conference as originally planned.

David Young, Internal Vice-President of the Students' Society, is hopeful that the issue of whether McGill should also refuse to join the proposed union will be debated at today's Council meeting.

He is extremely skeptical of the attitude of many of the union organizers that the union can remain apolitical and thus avoid the tensions that destroyed CUS. "A union that restricts itself to being a service organization is doomed to failure", he asserted.

Young emphasized the need for any viable union of students to take stands on important issues of the day if it wishes to remain relevant to the lives of the students.

He also pointed out that most of the politically active universities, such as Simon Fraser, British Columbia and Regina, and the activist faculties of the Université de Montréal, have indicated no interest in the union as now proposed.

However, External Vice President Martin Shapiro, who is organizing the McGill end of the conference, said that "it is ridiculous for us to pre-judge whether or not we will join a new national union when we don't know what form it is going to take".

"I think Young should wait till the rest of us see what happens this weekend", he added.

A&H again

Injunctions come to court

by PETER THOMPSON

The case of August – Hoffman vs McGill University opened in civil court yesterday with both sides seeking injunctions.

Arnold August, PhD3, and Eric Hoffman, BSc 2, are seeking a temporary injunction to stop the hearing being carried on by the Committee on Student Discipline about August's and Hoffman's alleged involvement in the brawl that took place in the Student Union last December.

Gaetan Robert, lawyer for August and Hoffman, claims that the Committee cannot carry on a hearing based on charges from which August and Hoffman were already acquitted in Criminal Court last Friday.

McGill University is seeking as injunction against August and Hoffman which would bar them from the McGill University campus.

Although the two students are under suspension until Jan. 14, pending the results of the Committee on Student Discipline, the McGill administration hopes to put more force into the suspension by obtaining an injunction.

McGill presently has an interim injunction lasting to Feb. 12.

The court heard testimony yesterday, but since all the witnesses were not heard, the case has been extended to Feb. 12.

Both sides have agreed that the testimony given will be considered common evidence for the counter-cases.

INDIAN TEACH-IN

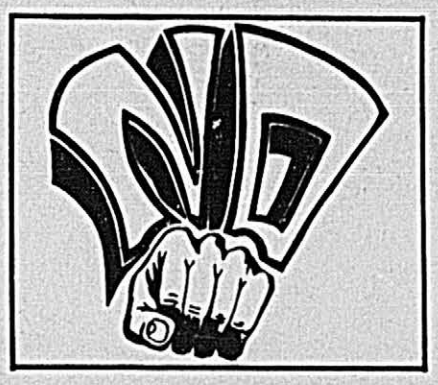
INDIANS AND THE LAW

SPEAKER: Chief William Commanda
PANEL: Prof. Grosman (Chairman)
James O'Reilly - Lawyer, Que. Assoc. of Indians
David Hughes
Cy Fairholm
Ernest Benedict, Traveling Indian College
- **UNION BALLROOM 1 P.M.**

HUNTING RIGHTS AND RESERVES

SPEAKER: Frank Howard, NDP MP for Skeena
PANEL: Boyce Richardson (Chairman)
Howard Cardinal, **The Unjust Society**
Fred Plain, Ont. Union of Indians
Russel Moses, Indian-Eskimo Bureau
Edna Neeposh, Indian Social Worker
A Cree Hunter
- **Leacock 132 8:15 P.M.**

THE RED AND WHITE REVUE



February 5th - 14th - Moyse Hall, 8:30 P.M.
Tickets at the Union Box Office and at the door

ATTENTION ALL MEMBERS OF MSEA!

392-3002 **STUDENTAIR** 392-3094

NEW CONFIRMED GROUP RATES

Flight 3	Montreal - Paris (May 10 - Aug. 4)	$209.00
Flight 4	Montreal - London (June 11 - Aug. 27)	$249.00
Flight 5	Montreal - London (Aug. 10 - Sept. 7)	$204.00
Flight 6	Montreal - London (July 1 - Sept. 1)	$239.00

CHARTERS

Flight 1	Montreal - London (May 18 - Sept. 4)	$199.00
Flight 2	Montreal - Paris (May 27 - July 23)	$199.00

* *dates tentative*

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Sweet-talking the Indians

The recent statements by Red Power leaders clearly demonstrate their hostility to and criticism of the New Indian Policy, which they have categorized as "cultural genocide". In the wake of this criticism, the Indian Affairs Branch has been sending senior officials out to the reserves to explain the policy and calm the restless natives. This is quite normal strategy for the Branch which, for over a century, has been dispatching bureaucrats to sweet-talk Indians and smooth their ruffled feathers. For example, when some Indians in Saskatchewan voiced concern over their future, one senior civil servant offered these words of reassurance (through an interpreter, of course).

"Indians of the plains, Crees, Chippewayans, Assiniboines and Chippewas, my message is to all. I am here today as (a representative) under the Queen. The Crees for many days have sent word that they wanted to see some one face to face. The Crees are the principal tribe of the plain Indians, and it is for me a pleasant duty to be here today and receive the welcome I have from them. I am here because the Queen and her Councillors have the good of the Indian at heart, because you are the Queen's children and we must think of you for today and tomorrow; the condition of the Indians, their future has given the Queen's Councillors much anxiety. In the (part) of Canada from which I came, we have many Indians; they are growing in numbers, and are as a rule happy and prosperous; for a hundred years red and white hands have been clasped together in peace.

The instructions of the Queen are to treat the Indians as brothers, and so we ought to be. The Great Spirit made this earth we are on. He planted the trees and made the rivers flow for the good of all his people, white and red; the country is very wide and there is room for all. . . This is the fourth time that I have met my Indian brothers, and standing here on this bright day with the sun above us, I cast my eyes to the East down to the great lakes and I see a broad road leading from there to the Red River. . . On that road. . .I see all the Indians (taking the Queen's hand). I see the Queen's Councillors taking the Indian by the hand saying we are brothers, we will lift you up, we will teach you, if you will learn, the cunning of the white man. All along that road I see Indians gathering. I see gardens growing and houses building; I see them receiving money from the Queen's Commissioners to purchase clothing for their children; at the same time I see them enjoying their hunting and fishing as before, I see them retaining their old mode of living with the Queen's gift in addition. . .

"I met the Crees at Carleton, they heard my words there, they read my face, and through that, my heart, and said my words were true, and they took my hand on behalf of the Queen. What they did, I wish you to do. I wish you to travel on the road I have spoken of, a road I see stretching out broad and plain to the Rocky Mountains. I know that you have been told many stories, some of them not true; do not listen to the bad voices of men who have their own ends to serve, listen rather to those who have only your good at heart. I have come a long way to meet you;. . .I have sent you a message that you would be met. . .and I do not forget my promises. . .

"I have come seven hundred miles to see you. Why should I take all this trouble? (One) reason is a personal one, because since I was a young man my heart was warm to the Indians, and I have taken great Interest in them; for more than twenty-five years I have studied their condition in the present and in the future. I have been many years in public life, but the first words I spoke in public were for the Indians; and in that vision of the day I saw the Queen's men understanding their duty; I saw them understanding that they had no right to wrap themselves up in a cold mantle of selfishness, and that they had no right to turn away and say, 'Am I my brother's keeper?' On the contrary, I saw them saying, the Indians are our brothers, we must try to help them to make a living for themselves and their children. I tell you, you must think of those who will come after you.

"As I came here, I saw tracks leading to the lakes, once well beaten, now grown over with grass; I saw bones bleaching by the wayside; I saw the places where the buffalo had been, and I thought, what will become of the Indian. I said to myself, we must teach the children to prepare for the future; if we do not, but a few suns will pass and they will melt away like snow before the sun in spring-time. You know my words are true,; you see for yourselves and know that your numbers are lessening each year. Now the whole burden of my message from the Queen is that we wish to help you in the days that are to come. We do not want to take away the means of living that you have now, we do not want to tie you down; we want you to have homes of your own where your children can be taught to raise for themselves food from mother earth. You may not all be ready for that, but some, no doubt, are, and in a short time others will follow. I am here to tell you what we are ready to do. . .All we seek is your good; I speak openly, as brother to brother, as a father to his children. . .Hear my words, come and join the great band of Indians who are walking hand-in-hand with us on the road I spoke of when I began — a road I believe in my heart, will lead the Indian on to a much more comfortable state than he is in now. My words when they are accepted, are written down, and they last, as I have said to the others, as long as the sun shines and the river runs. . .The Government will not interfere with the Indian's daily life, they will not bind him. . ."

And so it was that the Queen's representative, Alexander Morris, calmed the doubts of the Plains Indians who were worried about the impact of a New Indian Policy on their lives. Two days later, on September 9, 1876, reassured by the warm rhetoric and extravagant visions of Morris, the Indians ceded, released, surrendered and yielded up to the Queen and her successors forever, all their rights, titles, and privileges whatsoever to 120,000 square miles of the most fertile land in present day Saskatchewan and Alberta. In exchange they were given a present of $12.00 for each Indian, a "reserve not exceeding one square mile for each family of five", and a few hoes, reaping hooks, axes, etc. for those who would settle down farming.

For each chief there was a red suit of clothes as well as a horse, buggy and harness to carry him around his reserve in style.

That the rhetoric from Indian Affairs personnel has changed but little in a century is not surprising. Certainly Morris got excellent mileage out of his. But we do wonder what baubles of the post industrial society are promised in the sweet-talk of 1970. Would you believe red nylon jumpsuits and a Skidoo?

(Note: The quotations are from The Treaties of Canada with the Indians of Manitoba and the North-West Territories, by Alexander Morris, Toronto, Belfords, Clarke & Co. Publishers MDCCCLXXX.)

Ignatius E. La Rusic

McGILL DAILY

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LEAN AND HUNGRY — the trial - 5 — by George Kopp



the political supplement of the mcgill daily

wednesday, february 4, 1970 Vol. 1 no. 4

Together



Pleasure in sex for women

Sexual Liberation - page 2

Sexual Liberation

by susan lydon
reprinted from *ramparts*

Tiresias, who had been both man and woman, was asked, as Ovid's legend goes, to mediate in a dispute between Jove and Juno as to which sex got more pleasure from lovemaking. Tiresias unhesitatingly answered that women did. Yet in the intervening 2000 years between Ovid's time and our own, a mythology has been built up which not only holds the opposite to be true, but has made this belief an unswerving ideology dictating the quality of relations between the sexes. Women's sexuality, defined by men to benefit men, has been downgraded and perverted, repressed and channeled, denied and abused until women themselves, thoroughly convinced of their sexual inferiority to men, would probably be dumbfounded to learn that there is scientific proof that Tiresias was indeed right.

The myth was codified by Freud as much as anyone else. In **Three Essays on the Theory of Sexuality,** Freud formalated his basic ideas concerning feminine sexuality: for little girls, the leading erogenous zone in their bodies is the clitoris; in order for the transition to womanhood to be successful, the clitoris must abandon its sexual primacy to the vagina; women in whom this transition has not been complete remain clitorally-oriented, or "sexually anaesthetic" and "psychosexually immature." In the context of Freud's total psychoanalytic view of women — that they are not whole human beings but mutilated males who long all their lives for a penis and must stuggle to reconcile themselves to its lack — the requirement of a transfer of erotic sensation from clitoris to vagina became a prima facie case for their inevitable sexual inferiority. In Freud's logic, those who struggle to become what they are not must be inferior to that to which they aspire.

Freud himself admitted near the end of his life that his knowledge of women was inadequate. "If you want to know more about femininity, you must interrogate your own experience, or turn to the poets, or wait until science can give you more profound and more coherent information," he said; he also hoped the female psychoanalysts who followed him would be able to find out more. But the post-Freudians adhered rigidly to the doctrine of the master, and, as with most of his work, what Freud hoped would be taken as a thesis for future study became instead a kind of canon law.

While the neo-Freudians haggled over the correct reading of the Freudian bible, watered-down Freudianism was wending its way into the cultural mythology via Broadway plays, novels, popular magazines, social scientists, marriage counselors and experts of various kinds who found it useful in projecting desired images of woman. The superiority of the vaginal over the clitoral orgasm was particularly useful as a theory, since it provided a convenient basis for categorization; clitoral women were deemed immature, neurotic, bitchy and masculine; women who had vaginal orgasms were maternal, feminine, mature and normal. Though frigidity should technically be defined as total inability to achieve orgasm, the orthodox Freudians (and pseudoFreudians) preferred to define it as inability to achieve vaginal orgasm, by which definition, in 1944, Edmond Bergler adjudged between 70 and 80 per cent of all women frigid. The clitoral vs. vaginal debate raged hot and heavy among the sexologists — Kinsey's writings stressed the importance of the clitoris to female orgasm and contradicted Bergler's statistics — but it became clear that there was something indispensable to society in the Freudian view which allowed it to remain unchallenged in the public consciousness.



In 1966, Dr. William H. Masters and Mrs. Virginia E. Johnson published **Human Sexual Response,** a massive clinical study of the physiology of sex. Briefly and simply, the Masters and Johnson conclusions about the female orgasm, based on observation of and interviews with 487 women, were these:

1) That the dichotomy of vaginal and clitoral orgasms is entirely false. Anatomically, all orgasms are centered in the clitoris, whether they result from direct manual pressure applied to the clitoris, indirect pressure resulting from the thrusting of penis during intercourse, or generalized sexual stimulation of other erogenous zones like the breasts.

2) That women are naturally multiorgasmic; that is, if a woman is immediately stimulated following orgasm, she is likely to experience several orgasms in rapid succession. This is not an exceptional occurrence, but one of which most women are capable.

3) That while women's orgasms do not vary in kind, they vary in intensity. The most intense orgasms experienced by the research subjects were by masturbatory manual stimulation, followed in intensity by manual stimulation by the partner; the least intense orgasms were experienced during intercourse.

4) That there is an "infinite variety in female sexual response" as regards intensity and duration of orgasms.

To anyone acquainted with the body of existing knowledge of feminine sexuality, the Masters and Johnson findings were truly revolutionary and liverating in the established myths. Yet two years after the study was published, it seems hardly to have made any impact at all. Certainly it is not for lack of information that the myths persist; **Human Sexual Response,** despite its weighty scientific language, was an immediate best seller, and popular paperbacks explicated it to millions of people in simpler language and at a cheaper price. The myths remain because a male dominated American culture has a vested interest in their continuance.

Before Masters and Johnson, men defined feminine sexuality in a way as favorable to themselves as possible. If woman's pleasure was obtained through the vagina, then she was totally dependent on the man's erect penis to achieve orgasm; she would receive her satisfaction only as a concomitant of man's seeking his. With the clitoral orgasm, woman's sexual pleasure was independent of the male's, and she could seek her satisfaction as aggressively as the man sought his, a prospect which didn't appeal to too many men. The definition of feminine sexuality as normally vaginal, in other words, was a part of keeping women down, of making them sexually as well as economically, socially and politically subservient.

In retrospect, particularly with the additional perspective of our own times, Freud's theory of feminine sexuality appears an historical rationalization for the realities of Victorian ethos, Freud analysis implied that woman's low status had not been conferred upon her by men, but by God, who created her without a penis.

The superiority of the vaginal orgasm seems almost a demoniac determination on Freud's part to complete the Victorians' repression of feminine eroticism, to stigmatize the remaining vestiges of pleasure felt by women and thus make them unacceptable to the women themselves. For these were still women whose sexuality hadn't been completely destroyed, as evidenced by one Dr. Isaac Brown Baker, a surgeon who performed numerous clitoridectomies on women to prevent the sexual excitement which, he was convinced, caused "insanities", "catalepsy", "hysteria", and other diseases. The Victorians needed to repress for the success of Western industrialized society; in particular, the total repression of woman's sexuality was crucial to ensure her subjugation. So the Victorians honored only that aspect of sexuality which was necessary to the survival of the species — the male ejaculation; made women submissive to sex by creating a mystique of the sanctity of motherhood; and, supported by Freud, passed on to us the heritage of the double standard.

When Kinsey laid to rest the part of the double standard that maintained women got no pleasure at all from sex, everyone cried out that there was a sexual revolution afoot. But such talk, as usual, was deceptive. Morality, outside the marriage bed, remained the same, and children were socialized as though Kinsey had never described what they would be like when they grew up. Boys were taught that they should get their sex where they could find it, "go as far" as they could, On the old assumption that women were asexual creatures, girls were taught that since they needed sex less than boys did, it was up to them to impose sexual restraints. In whatever sex education adolescents did manage to receive, they were told that men had penises and women vaginas; the existence of the clitoris was not mentioned, and **pleasure** in sex was never discussed at all.

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actions & reactions

San Fernando: Black students given 1-25 years.

Judge Mark Brandler rejected the recommendations of the probation officers in the cases of three students who participated in the occupation of two San Fernando Valley State College buildings in November 1968 and sentenced them to 1-25 years in prison. The students, all blacks, allegedly forced the President of the college to sign a statement acceding to certain demands dealing with admissions policy. The probation officers recommended clemency because of the high character of the individuals involved but Judge Brandler stated that their release "would comprise a threat and menace to law abiding citizens."

Angola: The Tourists vs. the Guerrillas

The President of Portugal, Marcello Caetano, recently reaffirmed his desire to maintain and expand a strong white presence in Angola. Said Caetano, in a recent interview with Le Figaro, "There is a multiracial society in Angola and we want this society to develop naturally. Of course, each different society has its own style of development. But it is not necessary, in our opinion, to force these events."

In the meanwhile, Portuguese authorities are going ahead with plans for two huge hotels in Luanda, Angola's capital. They are talking about easing the seven year hostilities between the army and the native guerrilla forces. The plan; tourist safaris hunting lions, elephants, and terrorists.

Together

Editor. Michael Prupas
Production. Tom Sorell

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The Crisis in Sociology

by allan schwartz

The history of the Sociology Caucus is the history of co-optation. It is the history of a stormy honeymoon between the faculty of the Department of Sociology and the student representatives from the Sociology Students' Union, the S.S.U. In more precise terms, it is the story of a one and a half year co-habitation between two different schools of sociology. Characterized in terms of brute power, the struggle is the tale which dissolves and exposes the myth of liberalism and pluralism. The faculty, who had all the power to begin with, bequeathed some power to the students so as they might have a say in determining their education. When the students began to use this power, that is, when they stopped saying, "Yes sir boss," their power was taken away, their wrists were slapped and they were sent home.

The marriage

The marriage between the faculty and students occurred during the fall term in 1968 when the department was under the chairmanship of Dr. Roseborough. The S.S.U. was co-opted and subjugated from the word go; after tens of hours of the S.S.U.'s pressing for a voting parity system, the faculty said that the students would be admitted only if they gave up the idea of a voting system and accepted a "parity-consensus model", thereby staff and students each sent an equal number of representatives to the Sociology Caucus where decisions were to be unanimous. This model turned out to be a farce; parity and consensus were contradictory. Because there was consensus, there was no parity and in absence of any new meaningful decisions, the status quo remained. Department business moved ahead with the speed of a tortoise and solutions and rjcommendations which emerged were wishy-washy and pleasing to no one. By being part and parcel of this process, the S.S.U. representatives were thus being used by faculty to act as a rubber stamp and legitimizer of departmental decisions.

In forcing the students into this parity-consensus model, the faculty accomplished the rare feat of having their cake and eating it too! The Political Science Association strike had just occurred and the P.S.A. was forced to stage a strike which disrupted the academic schedule for two weeks. The faculty, frightened by the proceedings two floors below, had given the S.S.U. a semblance of power in a model which, in and of itself, emasculated this power and robbed the students from engaging in any meaningful action within the system.

Over the issue of Sociology 210, the introductory course, the students were co-opted once again. Pressing all along for a small department-run conference course, the student demands were overruled and the course was put into the hands of Professors William Westley and Louis Goldberg, who were to continue giving mass lectures. The first term passed on as usual and Dr. Westley gave his taped lectures. It was only when Dr. Goldberg fell ill that the panicky faculty decided to accept, at least in part, the suggestions of the students. The course, now reorganized, is more meaningful, more relevant, and more interesting than any 210 course given in the past.

Throughout the history of the Caucus, the professors were constantly bitching about the fantastic number of meetings and finally they forced the student representatives into accepting a cut back in the number of meetings. The business of the department was to be solved in committees, Thereupon a fantastic number of committees arose. In this stage, students were indeed "lackeys" of this faculty bureaucracy in the real sense of the word. For example, when students suggested at a Directions Committee meeting that any plans for the future of the department must include a procedure for recruiting more French-speaking Québec students' faculty, although admitting that the issue was indeed crucial, felt that it was too complex to be dealt with at the time. Their suggestion was to set up another committee.

Whenever the students tried to bring up a radical change they were thwarted by the monster. Over the issue of course content, they were told, "You can't change what's in a man's mind. The only way to effect a change in course content is through hiring." But when it came time to hire, the true nature of the beast emerged. The students were to be allowed one radical: a token critical sociologist and organizer named Marlene Dixon.

Super Solomon

When the 1969-70 term began, the S.S.U. found itself co-opted and emasculated once again. During the past summer, Dr. Roseborough had passed away and was succeeded by David Solomon who had been in England on a leave of absence during the year that the students had gained a voice. In no uncertain terms, however, Solomon told the executive of the S.S.U. that he was opposed to student participation. Thus, the students among themselves opposed his assuming the chairmanship but said nothing having been informed that the department would be placed under the trusteeship of the administration were any trouble to occur.

Under Chairman Solomon conditions have deteriorated.

Many times during the first term the students called for an examination of the Caucus' structure but the faculty who maintained that there was a community of interests, objected. That is, they objected until January 12, 1970, when they suddenly reversed their position.

It must be understood that the students allowed themselves to be co-opted in order that they might have a say in hiring; hiring was the way they were supposed to be able to generate a change in course content. But when it came time to consider the question of hiring for the 1970-1971 year, business came to a halt. When the issue of hiring came up, the myth of a consensual framework collapsed. Each candidate who came up for consideration was either displeasing to staff or students. No agreement could be reached. It was not even the question of radicals versus non-radicals; it was, however, a question of research interests, sociological orientation and expertise. The model broke down. Under this crunch, like good liberals, the staff ousted the students from Caucus. Chairman Solomon told the students to return in 10 days to hear the conditions under which he would allow them to return.

During the next week, the faculty met several times in Professor Solomon's living room and brought back to the students a proposal for negotiation. In the interim, department business would be run by a committee consisting of three staff and one token student.

Divorce

The student reaction to this nonsensical rubbish was typified by student representative Roger Rashi who demanded to know if this proposal was indeed serious! Student representatives pointed out that the decision to cut back student representation had as its underlying assumption that students were to blame for the breakdown of the Caucus machinery.

Students and faculty have not met since, and the Department of Sociology is run by committees without students. Dr. Dixon was not placed on any committee at first, and Solomon initially claimed that this was because she had not requested an appointment. Professor Westley and others, however, freely admit that they were put on a committee without a request. When questioned further Solomon admitted to Barbara Berger that some people felt that Dr. Dixon shouldn't be placed on a committee because she had been "uncooperative". He admits that arguments may have been made in favor of Professor Dixon's inclusion but that he was the victim of "selective perception", a typical example of jargon sociology meaning that he heard only what he wanted to hear. Professor Solomon sits on each committee in an ex-officio capacity and, it can be said, runs the department almost singlehandedly.

The department has thus taken a radical turn to the right. The junior faculty dare not oppose the senior faculty, especially with the students off caucus, for promotion and tenure decisions ultimately rest in the hands of the full professors. The few assistant professors who did support the students have given up the struggle leaving Solomon unchallenged. Hemming and hawing, they have apologized and evaded confronting the issues directly. The contradiction in their position, given their previous left-liberal stance has been ignored. In a word, they have retreated.

The relatives

The position adopted by junior faculty over the past two years can only be defined as vulgar opportunism. To strengthen their own positions junior faculty sided with students at first but have now (except for Marlene Dixon) withdrawn their support.

The students were used and then disregarded by the junior staff. The assistant professors refuse to define their position before the students articulate their line. In other words, the junior faculty, whose position by no means coincides with that of the Chairman, have refused to locate themselves in terms opposing the senior staff. Instead, they await anxiously the student position paper which would equip them with an intellectual matrix from which they could refashion their own concepts.

The McGill sociologists are indeed captives of their own discipline's social theory: no major sociological theory of any general acceptance can account for rapid social change; indeed, the underlying assumption in sociology is that a normative consensus exists. The research in the department is oriented towards planned social change

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Owl's Clover



by h. blum

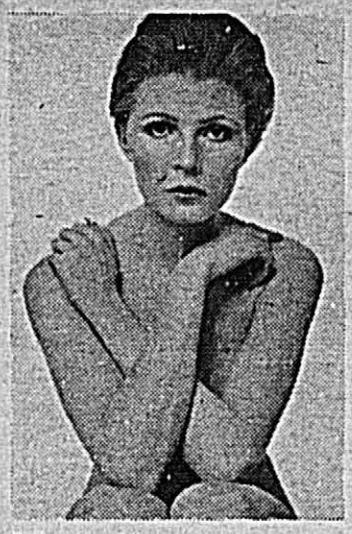
I've been living
in the guts
of this offwhite equation for
thirteen years now
since 1956 when
Comrade Nikita Sergeivitch
laid to rest in bloody pasture
the stone-eyed tightlipped corpse of his papa

I've been pedalling
this unicycle
of reasonable horror for
thirteen years now
since 1956 when
I smell'd the earnest vision
of my adolescence dissolve
in soldiers' piss on the sidewalks of Budapest

: soldiers' piss alger hiss kiss and miss :

I am faithless
gutless and
gunless
I realize that
the mysthicisms
of historicisms
are mysticisms
I'm
a chastened man
: tutored in the
polyethelene facts
of life

: soldiers' piss alger hiss kiss and miss since 1956 :



Liberation

continued from page 2

Adolescent boys growing up begging for sexual crumbs from girls frightened for their "reputations" — a situation that remains unchanged to this day — hardly constitutes the vanguard of a sexual revolution. However, the marriage manual craze that followed Kinsey assumed that a lifetime of psychological destruction could, with the aid of a little booklet, be abandoned after marriage, and that husband and wife should be able to make sure that the wife was not robbed of her sexual birthright to orgasm, just so long as it was vaginal (though the marriage manuals did rather reluctantly admit that since the clitoris was the most sexually sensitive organ in the female body, a little clitoral stimulation was in order), and so long as their orgasms were **simultaneous.**

The effect of the marriage manuals of course ran counter to their ostensible purpose. Under the guise of frankness and sexual liberation, they dictated prudery and restraint. Sex was made so mechanized, detached and intellectual that it was robbed of its sensuality. Man became a spectator of his own sexual experience. And the marriage manuals put new pressure on women. The swing was from repression to preoccupation with the orgasm. Men took the marriage manuals to mean that their sexuality would be enhanced by bringing women to orgasm and, again coopting feminine sexuality for their own ends, they put pressure on women to perform. The marriage manuals' endorsement of the desirability of vaginal orgasm insured that women would be asked not only, "Did you come?" but also, "Did you conform to Freud's conception of a psychosexually mature woman, and thereby validate my masculinity?"

Appearances notwithstanding the age-old taboos against conversation about personal sexual experience haven't yet been broken down. This reticence has allowed the mind-manipulators of the media to create myths of sexual supermen and superwomen. So the bed becomes a competitive arena, where men and women measure themselves against these mythical rivals, while simultaneously trying to live up to the ecstasies promised them by the marriage manuals and the fantasies of the media ("If the earth doesn't move for me, I must be missing something"). Our society has made sex a sport, with its record-breakers, its judges, its rules and its spectators.

As anthropologists have shown, woman's sexual response is culturally conditioned; historically, women defer to whatever model of their sexuality is offered them by men. So the sad thing for women is that they have participated in the destruction of their own eroticism. Women have helped make the vaginal orgasm into a status symbol in a male-dictated system of values. A woman would now perceive her preference for clitoral orgasm as a "secret shame," ignominious in the eyes of other women as well as those of men. This internalization can be seen in literature: Mary McCarthy and Doris Lessing's wtitings on orgasm do not differ substantially from Ernest Hemingway's, and Simone de Beauvior, in **The Second Sex,** refers to vaginal orgasm as the only "normal satisfaction."

One factor that has made this possible is that female sexuality is subtle and delicate, conditioned as much by the emotions as by physiology and sociology. Masters and Johnson proved that the orgasm experienced during intercourse, the misnamed vaginal orgasm, did not differ **anatomically** from the clitoral orgasm. But this should not be seen as their most significant contribution to the sexual emancipation of women. A difference remains in the **subjective** experience of orgasm apart from intercourse. In the complex of emotional factors affecting feminine sexuality, there is a whole panoply of pleasures: the pleasure of being penetrated and filled by a man, the pleasure of sexual communication, the pleasure of affording a man his orgasm, the erotic pleasure that exists even when sex is not terminated by orgasmic release. Masters and Johnson's real contribution was to show this "infinite variety in female sexual response"; that one experience is not better than another, but merely different.

There is no doubt that Masters and Johnson were fully aware of the implications of their study to the sexual liberation of women. As they wrote, "With orgasmic physiology established, the human female now has an undeniable opportunity to develop realistically her own sexual response levels." Two years later this statement seems naive and entirely too optimistic. Certainly the sexual problems of our society will never be solved until there is real and unfeigned equality between men and women. This idea is usually misconstrued: sexual liberation for women is wrongly understood to mean that women will adopt all the forms of masculine sexuality. As in the whole issue of women's liberation, that's really not the point. Women don't aspire to imitate the mistakes of men in sexual matters, to view sexual experiences as conquest and ego-enhancement, to use other people to serve their own ends. But if the Masters and Johnson material is allowed to filter into the public consciousness, hopefully to replace the enshrined Freudian myths, then woman at long last will be allowed to take the first step toward her emancipation: to define and enjoy the forms of her own sexuality.



Crisis in Sociology

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within the given boundaries of this system. Social change is going on right before their very eyes and they cannot see it. Thus, sociology again is not in the vanguard of meaningful social change; it is the apologetic tool of the vested interests which fight reform. The McGill sociologists, like J. Alfred Prufrock ask themselves, "Do I dare disturb the universe"?

Besides being victims of their own discipline, the McGill sociologists, especially the younger faculty, are captives of their professionalism. Sociology is a business and one doen't get ahead in the firm by telling the boss off or by questioning the basic assumptions of the business. One gets ahead by being a yes-man. In their thoughts, some of the junior faculty may be radical but in their practice, professionalism overcomes good conscience and they slither into the same bag along with the senior faculty.

As for the students, they have decided that there will be no numbers game. Unlike the P.S.A., the S.S.U. will not sit around a table and talk about ⅛ or ½ or ¼. Having given up this tomfoolery, the S.S.U. is now going out and organizing the bulk of students. They are in the process of instituting radical seminars and teach-ins. Truth squads will be drilling professors in class, putting their basic assumptions up to rigorous and thoroughgoing investigation and interrogation. Periodic one hour sit ins on the seventh floor will disrupt the normal functioning of the classes and inject an air of uncertainty into the atmosphere.

The monster has been exposed and the sleeping masses of students are awakening remarkably quickly. The scene in sociology is no longer complacent; the mood is involvement. Thus it appears that the call for a new and radical sociology will be mass-based; there will be no élite pressure groups, no numbers games, no huge strikes and no police. In the end, it will be the sociology students themselves who will demand a new perspective as they destroy the old.



DIXON: Shafted by Soc. Department



WESTLEY: Power by osmosis

LETTERS

France skids on Mideast oil

Sir,

Following the Six Day War, the De Gaulle regime placed an embargo on arms sales to "parties to the conflict" in the Middle East (Israel, Egypt, Syria, Jordan), while still selling arms to Iraq and Algeria (supposedly "non-belligerent states").

After Israel's raid on Beirut airport in December 1968, in retaliation for months of murderous, terrorist attacks from across the Lebanese border, France adopted a blatantly anti-Israel policy. Without condemning Lebanon which had permitted terrorist activities to originate within her borders (contrary to international law), France punished Israel—whose raid had caused no deaths—by extending the embargo to include all military equipment and plane parts.

This week, by agreeing to sell 110 Mirages to Libya, France has betrayed her position of impartiality and has exposed her opportunistic policies to the world.

—the French government needs Libya's newly tapped oil

—the French arms magnates whose profits plummeted after they lost their best customer in 1967, obviously benefit from this sale to Libya.

—the same week that the arms deal was signed, Libya completed an agreement with the Sudan and Egypt to form the "Arab Revolutionary Front"; the latest of Nasser's attempts to extend his hegemony over the rest of the Arab world. The new "revolutionary" Libyan regime needs some form of bargaining power, that is, something concrete to offer in its unity negotiations with Nasser. By giving planes to the Libyan Air Force, France is in fact giving them to Egypt.

—the negotiating team sent by Libya to purchase the hardware included several Egyptians.

—the Libyan Air Force does not have enough trained pilots to fly even half of those planes.

—meanwhile, France is still holding 50 Mirages ordered and already paid for by Israel.

Thus France has placed the cause of peace in the Middle East in jeopardy.

A demonstration was to be held at Place Victoria (the site of the French Consulate) to protest French policy in the Middle East. However, due to the flooding of the premises which led to an evacuation of the immediate area, we were forced to cancel the demonstration.

Therefore, we wish to express our deep concern over the French government's present policy. It is our firm belief that France's complicity has only further jeopardized the cause of peace in the Middle East.

Committee for Social Justice in the Middle East
McGill Hillel Students Society
Sir George Hillel Students Society
Student Zionist Organization
Jewish Defence League
Etudiants Juifs Francophones

Sheep sacrifice to continue

Sir,

In today's McGill Daily my position was misrepresented inadvertently. I did say that I hoped that the Department would review the entire grading system in the very near future. I also said that I agree with Professor F.C. MacIntosh's idea that universities should abolish degrees, but I certainly did not wish to imply that I supported an overall pass/fail system unless people were prepared to follow Professor MacIntosh's idea and also abolish degrees. In spite of our own conviction that it is true wisdom, this is very unlikely to occur in a modern university.

Donald F. Theall
Chairman and Professor

Peace Corps front for CIA

Sir,

Since I happen to be the unidentified Colombian who accused the Peace Corps of being a cover for suppression in Latin America — in fact, it is a cover for suppression throughout the world-, I would like to make some comments to this respect.

It has been made to appear as if in my opinion all communist governments are elitist; I never said any such thing. I did object to the elitist nature of the governments in some so-called communist countries, for such attitude runs counter to the spirit of genuine communism.

As for the supposedly apolitical character that Peanuts claims for the Peace Corps, it is a blatant lie given the very rationale behind that organization. Since the U.S. Imperialists know that a policy of direct armed agression does not always pay off, they resort to the trick of sending "good will missionaries" who are to help the underdeveloped nations to solve their problems. This implies that the U.S. Imperialists possess the magic formula that will end with all evils, which formula consists in following the policies laid down by them. Proof of this is the fact that the volunteers are assigned as teachers, for which mission they receive a training that lasts for a few months, hardly enough to provide them with a far less than workable knowledge of the language, let alone the customs and idiosyncrasy of the would-be beneficiaries.

But even if they were thoroughly familiar with the said circumstances, the fact remains that the source of our problems is the very policy of ruthless economic exploitation that the U.S. Imperialists unashamedly carry on. Thus, with one hand they despoil us of our natural and human resources while with the other they distribute very generously the crumbs that are left from the banquet that they give themselves out of our sweat and blood. The Peace Corps, as well as the BID, the AID, the Alliance for Progress, all these are but organisms designed to obscure the real issue by telling the people: "see, good old chap, how fine fellows we are? We lend you our money, we send the cream of our youth to teach you how to do things, and all this for free!". Maybe the volunteers do not directly participate in suppressing the popular uprisings, for when the situation gets out of control they simply step aside to make way for the Marines (remember the Dominican Republic), and, of course, all this for free!

To claim that the organization is already separated from the underhand aspects of the U.S. Government, is more than naive, it is outrightly dishonest; but getting these people to accept it is like trying to get the CIA to admit that it spies on other countries.

Mario Toledo, B.A. 3
Latin American Movement

Canada's complicity in Vietnam

Sir,

Last week the Post-Graduate Student Society granted $500 to the McGill Moratorium Committee to be used towards the costs of the upcoming March on Ottawa, Feb. 27-28. A couple of the representatives who voted against the grant have apparently been spending some time circulating a petition to revoke it. While the legality of such a procedure is dubious, we will here refer only to the reasons which allegedly motivate these people. They raise the question of whether Vietnam is a Canadian social problem. The answer, of course, is yes!

By its role on the International Control Commission and the public pronouncements of the Canadian government, Canada has supported and abetted the American position in this war. The myths and half-truths that Washington has used to justify its intervention into the internal affairs of Vietnam have repeatedly been echoed by ranking Canadian officials. The renunciation of such historical lies as that North and South Vietnam are two sovereign nations and that the South is the victim of communist aggression would not only be to Canada's moral credit, but would be a significant gesture that could seriously affect the American political picture.

Another aspect of Canadian involvement is the shipment of over a billion dollars worth of arms and other war equipment to the U.S. in the past few years. Not only does the Canadian government tolerate the use in Vietnam of Canadian made equipment (under the terms of the Geneva agreements, Canada is one of the three nations which are required to report the shipment of foreign arms to Vietnam) but by the terms of the Canada-U.S. Defence Production Sharing Agreement our government actually goes out and sells war equipment for Canadian industry. Note that. The government encourages industry to produce war equipment by doing the salesmanship for them. Believe it or not, this and the shipment of crucial raw materials such as nickel make Canada a vital cog in the U.S. war machine.

These and other elements of Canadian involvement (gifts to the Saigon regime, phoney medical aid programme, C.I.A., (spying by Canada officials, etc.) which we do not have space to go into here, are documented and can be seen in detail in the Moratorium Committee office, room 416 of the Union.

Unspeakable misery and pain have been wrought with our sanction and with our arms, and some people are going around saying that Canadians shouldn't protest because it's not a Canadian problem! Even if we lived in a country that was completely detached in any strategic way from this war, it would be obscene to remain indifferent and not attempt to affect it in favour of a just solution.

We have attempted only to briefly indicate the existence and nature of Canadian involvement and not to show why that involvement should be condemned by all humane persons, but if that question is also problematic to anyone, we are prepared to discuss it. Concern for the just struggle of Vietnamese does not preclude involvement in other social issues as some people have implied. Progressive movements are mutually supportive. Of course we would encourage the use of funds for all worthy causes, but the issue as presented was a choice between granting the money to this political work or using it for dances and such.

We would like both to acknowledge that the majority of PGSS reps voted to grant the money and also to applaud the new orientation of this body, led by a progressive executive, to recognize the need for discussion of and action upon social issues.

Executive
McGill Moratorium Committee

Mini slip-up

Sir,

Please allow me to clarify the article which I wrote ("The English: Enemies or Allies") which appeared in your January 21 issue.

Undoubtedly many of your readers wondered why the Daily would want to print such an article. Presumably radical English-speaking students already consider themselves allies of the struggle for a free Quebec.

A short introductory note explaining the origins of the article was omitted through a technical slip-up. This note explained that my article first appeared in French, in the January issue of **La Lutte Ouvrière**, a monthly socialist newspaper widely circulated in the Quebec left. Its purpose was to explain to French radicals the importance of a correct attitude towards the Quebec English population; this question is currently under discussion in the nationalist left.

Its primary interest to readers of the Daily lies precisely in this fact, that it allows them to appreciate the current stage of this discussion.

Alain Belner

On Russell

Sometimes men of reason reason themselves into inaction.

Bertrand Russell never allowed this to happen to him.

Like Voltaire, he found mere intellectualization worthless. He recognized the impotence of esoteric concepts or unapplied theories and pursued the social goals in which he believed with the zest of a man endeavouring to live his philosophy.

Russell was the intellectual who demanded the world of action. He was the philosopher of the reconciliation between the idea and the implementation of the idea, and he never underestimated the difficulty of this task. He was the philosopher of the amalgam between rational moderation and the total commitment to an ideal which was necessary to achieve his goals. To this end he could say: with regard to the US involvement in Vietnam, "Whatever happens, I cannot be a silent witness to murder or torture. Anyone who is a partner in this is a despicable individual. I am sorry. I cannot be moderate about this."

Like most men, Russell was guilty of inconsistencies. His early jingoism re the Boer War, his advocacy of a preventive strike against the Soviet Union when she was unwilling to disarm are examples of the inevitable deviances in thought of a man who remained open to new ideas throughout his lifetime. They are lost in the plethora of words and acts dedicated to the elimination of war whose greatest evil he once defined as being "the purely spiritual evil, the hatred, the injustice, the repudiation of truth, the artificial conflict."

Undogmatic by temperament and philosophy, he merged his skepticism with dogmatism to the extent that he could articulate the positive statements required of a political personage. In an age where the intellectual cop-out is becoming an increasing cancer, the dynamism of the concerned and committed philosopher, dedicated to truths reflected in realities and not abstract notions is something to be remembered and acted on.

James de Wilde

Response

Food for thought

Yesterday's editorial was of a satirical nature.

The quality of food in the Union of course could be improved. Since the resignation of the Cafeteria Committee chairman Victor Loewy two weeks ago, the Cafeteria has been without supervision by the Students' Society. There will be a new chairman appointed this week. Hopefully he will be able to improve the situation. However it should be remembered that the food in the Union is not Home Cooking. It is institutional food and excellent when judged in this context. While it is likely that the Cafeteria conditions will be rapidly ameliorated, the possibility that the Daily will change its policies of unsubstantiated innuendoes, is much slimmer.

Don Johnson

Prof. receives award

Professor S. C. Skoryna, Director of the McGill Gastro-Intestinal Research Laboratory has been awarded the Order of Merit by the Chilean Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Professor Skoryna was honoured for "distinguished services rendered to Chile in connection with the Easter Island Medical Expedition," said Gino Bucchi, Consul General of Chile in Montreal.

Dr. Skoryna, as Director of the Canadian Medical Expedition to Easter Island, conducted the first survey of population and environment on the island.

TOM PAXTON
is bringing his FRIENDS
...are you bringing yours?

Mini-Market

FOR SALE

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TRIUMPH GT6: 1968, 29,000 miles, radio, all equipped, good condition, $1,800. Call Michel at 738-6251, between 6 & 8 pm.

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MEN'S SUEDE SHEEPSKIN COAT. Save $100. Size 40, large at hips, tan. Worn one month. Price $115. Dr. A. Bregman 392-4696, 288-4589. (keep trying).

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GRADUATES' COOPERATIVE RESIDENCE. Vacancies — double rooms. $70 monthly. Includes six dinners weekly and literally all the comforts of home. 844-6802, 3609 University. Adjacent to campus. Sense of humor required.

WANTED: Girl to share furnished apartment at 3570 University. $40 or $55 monthly. Phone: 481-6102

FEMALE STUDENT WANTS to share apartment with other girl(s) for February and March. Call Steve 288-0897 (re: Gail)

BRIGHT, TWO ROOM APARTMENT, furnished, $90, inclusive, one minute from McGill 933-7511 est. 244, between 5 — 9 P.M.

HELP, NEED 1 GIRL to share 2½ furnished apt. with same, Guy & McGregor, $65. After 4, leave message, 937-0495.

PRINCE ARTHUR near Lorne. Sublet 1½ now to Aug. 21. Clean; fireplace. $70 monthly. Call Sarah 842-7062.

CHEAPER RATES: $45 & $55 monthly at 3637 University. Kitchen available, friendly atmosphere. Drop by or call 843-3271 anytime.

SUB-LET. 5½ ROOM APT. Claremont-Sherbrooke, $100/month. 487-5306.

LOST

LOST: In library, a pair of black-rimmed reading glasses. If found contact John 288-0014.

AT TEP — THE UN-FRAT: 39 hymens, 1 large black furry pussy and an overcoat at the P.O.T.'s thing. The reward for each one returned? — one X-L dildo.

MISCELLANEOUS

TYPEWRITERS — From $25. Sales — Rentals — Services of new and used office machines and furniture. Thursday to Friday till 9 pm. Mr. Typewriter — 4910 Sherbrooke W. 487-5551.

GIRL WHO HELPED AN ENGLISHMAN start his car Thursday 23rd: please send sunglasses: 112 Sapsucker Woods Road, Ithaca, N.Y. 14850. Postage Refunded.

HAPPY 21st JACKIE F. You couldn't have picked a closer day. Two more hints, look for TONTO at Petticoat Junction.

LELOUCH'S movie **"VIVRE POUR VIVRE"** (Live For Life), with Yves Montand, Annie Girardot and Candice Bergen, will be presented by Le Cercle Français on Wednesday Feb. 4 at 6:30 & 9:00 in the PSCA. English subtitles. Admission 75c.

MOC SNO-SKI !!! Biggest club activity of the year! (?) X-C Obstacle Course, compass trail, Jack-Rabbit Johannson, outing clubs from north-east America. Feb. 6,7, 8 in Shawbridge!!!

MCGILL OUTING CLUB: OPEN MEETING Tues. Feb. 10; RVC Common Room. Refreshments and evening program; 7:30 pm. All welcome.

ENGINEERING SKI CLUB — trip to Mt. Sutton Sta. Feb. 7 $7.50. Everybody welcome. See Roy — McConnell 624.

HAPPY NINETEENTH SAM F. — Wishing you a year filled with happiness and love — Josh, Shirley, and Reb.

WOMEN, returning as limited, partial or full time students, have you felt the need to discuss problems such as changing family relationships, study skills and other frustrations? Interested in group discussion or personal counsel? Phone 392-5890 for more information, or drop in at 3521 University between 10-2 P.M.

TOM PAXTON, JESSIE WINCHESTER, AND PENNY LANG are coming together, February 21.

HAPPY 21st DALE — All the best in the years to come — Terry, Linda, and Carolyn.

ONE NIGHT ONLY — DR. SPOCK: "Dissent and Social Change" Friday Feb. 6, 8:00 pm, U. of M. Tickets $2.00 — Student Union.

(BLACKLITES) AND (STROBELITES) available at The Purple Unknown, 2145 Bleury 849-6872.

NOW — PLAYBOY CASH KEYS for college students. For $30 you receive (1) personal Playboy key, (2) Playboy Magazine (12 months), (3) 4 tankards, (4) Leroy Neiman painting. Contact Al — 487-4437.

FAR FROM THE MADDING CROWD — with Julie Christie, Terence Stamp, Alan Bates — Sunday at Gardner Hall — 3925 University St., 6:30 and 9:30 pm, $1.00.

CHARTERED FLIGHTS and one way flights to Europe. All year round. Become a member of our club. Call Yvonne 738-8651.

"A PLAGUE ON YOUR CHILDREN" A film on chemical and biological warfare. Tonight, 8 pm Martin Theatre, McIntyre Bldg.

TERPSICHORE — Semi-formal coming Friday 13th — 3935 University — all you can eat plus bar for $6.50 a couple — music by Freewill.

AFRICAN DISH NIGHT Swinging Soul Food!! Everyone welcome. Union Cafeteria, Sat. Feb. 7th, 6 — 10 pm. Members $1.00, non-members $1.50.

BONNIE, WHERE ARE YOU? Girl from Minneapolis, Minnesota. Former waitress at Bachelors 3 Night Club. Now working as a secretary. Please call me at 486-3500 ANDY

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THREE NON-SUPERSTITIOUS BOYS desire a lift to Boston around Friday 13th. All have driver's licence. Phone Marty 488-8823 after six.

TYPING

FORMER SECRETARY IN POINTE CLAIRE available to type term papers or theses. Call 695-1399 day or evening.

TYPING SERVICE, 481-2515. Fast, accurate. Reasonable Rates. Term papers; theses; stencils; manuscripts; reports; letters; notes; etc. Also dictaphone, bookkeeping.

Confusion...

(Continued from page 1)

cision constitue en soi un manque de confiance insultant à l'endroit des étudiants.

4—Le comité élu du CESG relèvera d'une assemblée plénière amputée des "sessional lecturers" (engagés pour huit mois) et des coopérants. Il en résulte donc que la nouvelle assemblée comprendra 22 professeurs et 16 lecteurs, et ne sera compétente que pour les affaires académiques sous-graduées. Il n'y a donc plus d'assemblée collégiale et le département devient ici délibérément fractionné.

5—Nous citons Mr Collet: "Les coopérants et les "sessional lecturers" n'auront pas droit de vote dans la nouvelle assemblée." Le chairman admet ensuite lui-même que cette mesure peut être considérée comme une injustice.

On peut se demander comment il est possible de prendre au sérieux les menées d'un homme qui n'éprouve aucun scrupule à dévoiler l'inconstitutionnalité de ses propres agissements, et ce en regard d'un programme affectant directement les étudiants qui sont la seule raison d'être d'un département.

6—Le CESG aura un représentant de chaque rang, par contre il n'y aura plus de "co-chairman" étudiant. Selon Gérard Dawidowicz, membre élu du conseil exécutif, "il était dit dans l'accien règlement que chaque comité réglait son propre fonctionnement interne, de plus, l'administration était au courant de l'existence de ce "co-chairman" étudiant et jusqu'à maintenant elle n'avait pas signalé son ressentiment. Aucune raison n'a donc été invoquée pour cette mesure".

7—La compétence de créer et d'attribuer des cours est retirée au CESG. Le département évite ainsi la création de cours modernistes qu'il n'est peut-être pas en mesure d'assumer.

8—Il y aura instauration d'un "steering committee". Nous citons Mr Collet: "Il aura pour mission de filtrer les décisions du CESG et du CEG, et le pouvoir de leur faire réexaminer les décisions avant de passer devant leurs assemblées respectives, le comité nommera autant que besoin en sera des sous-commissions (entre autres: nominations, promotions auxquelles aucun étudiant ne pourra participer). Ce sera un Conseil des Sages ne relevant d'aucune assemblée."

En conclusion, il y aura quatre Instances Suprêmes dont les décisions seront sans appels. Ces instances comprendront le "chairman" du département, le "steering committee", l'assemblée des professeurs au niveau gradué et l'assemblée plénière (déjà sérieusement amputée).

Les propositions du "chairman" provoquèrent un débat des plus acerbes: Ethier Blais, professeur de littérature canadienne-française, regrette que les professeurs "seniors" ne participent pas aux travaux du CESG et déplore le fait que ce comité envoit trop de paperasse aux collègues (paperasse qu'il n'a par conséquent, jamais le temps de lire et à laquelle il ne répond pas). L'étudiant Patrick Coleman se demande alors comment Ethier Blais pourra participer directement aux travaux du comité si maintenant il n'a pas le temps de répondre simplement aux questionnaires.

Haussant la voix au dessus du brouhaha, Mr Collet rappelle qu'il se place au-delà des questions de procédures et il reconnait se placer en dehors de la légalité du règlement.

Les décisions prises font des coopérants et des "sessional lecturers" des enseignants de seconde zone et les comités deviennent des organismes consultatifs dénués de leur intégrité démocratique.

Dawidowicz prétend que la crise provient de la mauvaise volonté d'une minorité: "Il n'y a pas eut de compromis, dit-il, mais une solution unilatérale."

SKI WOMEN SKI

SKI DAYS - Tues. Feb. 10th and Tues. Feb. 17th

TOWS: LESSONS: TRANSPORT UP NORTH - $4.00

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McGill

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Wrestling

by Coach Al Turnbull

(Al Turnbull, wrestler-coach for 36 years, has coached Canadian wrestling teams in the British Empire Games, Pan American Games and World Championships. This is his twenty-fifth year as coach of the McGill Wrestling Team.)

Every growing boy takes pride in his physical prowess. The desire for physical superiority is so real and deep-seated that he is anxious to do everything possible to mold a perfect body. Certainly wrestling has much to offer Canadian youth. Educators coaches, and sports writers have praised wrestling as being unsurpassed by any other form of athletics for achieving symmetrical body development. Every muscle of the body is put to use; therefore, no one group is overdeveloped to the exclusion of any other. In many cases, a boy who reports for wrestling with an under-developed body, has built a powerful, graceful body equipped with a strong organic system by the time his school career is over.



It is interesting to review some of the major bodily changes that result from participation in a properly conducted conditioning program such as that which accompanies a wrestling season.

1) Muscles of body become larger and tougher.

2) Bodily coordination is improved. Grace and efficiency of motion increase as awkward, inefficient movements are eliminated through practice.

3) The bones and connective tissues become tougher, stronger and more resilient. A most practical implication of this type of change is, of course, that the conditioned person is less likely to injure bones or to sprain joints.

4) The heart becomes more efficient.

5) Blood circulation improves. Circulation in the muscles increases, permitting them to work longer and more vigorously without fatigue.

Athletic opportunities

Practically all the inter-school athletics are dominated by bigger boys. Many sports have special requirements such as height, weight or build. Every type of boy can take part in wrestling with good results. No matter how heavy or light a boy may be, how old he is, or what physical type, there is always a place for him on a wrestling squad. He may not be right for some sports, but every boy is suited for wrestling. It is as natural for men to wrestle as it is for a duck to swim.

In many of our sports today the boy with a physical handicap encounters great difficulty in taking part. Even men who are blind or with impaired eyesight can participate in wrestling with a great deal of satisfaction. Many of them have achieved distinction in national championships; they asked no concessions.

AFRICAN DISH NIGHT
Swinging Soul Food
Everyone Welcome
Union Cafeteria
Sat., Feb. 7th
6 - 10 pm.
Members $1.00
Non-members $1.50

"Le Cercle Français" presents
"VIVRE POUR VIVRE"
a film by Claude LELOUCH
(ENGLISH SUBTITLES)
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4th
At the "Physical Science Auditorium" (P.S.C.A.)
6:30 P.M. and 9 P.M. - Tickets 75¢ (at the door)

McGILL
MEN'S INTRAMURALS

INTRAMURAL TOURNAMENTS

SQUASH - Begins Tuesday, February 17, 1970.

BADMINTON - Begins Tuesday, February 17, 1970
Entries will be accepted in Room 3 of the Currie Gym or by calling the Intramural Secretary at 392-4730.

Deadline for entries is Noon on Wednesday, February 11, 1970

Participants will be contacted as to time of Match.

Indians muddle to 5-4 win

by Rob Doyle

The McGill Indians seemed to be a bit confused on Friday night as they squared off with the Université de Québec. I guess they just couldn't get used to the fact that it was a U de Q home game and they were the visitors in their own stadium. The Indians won anyway 5-4.

Due to injuries and Brian Barge's one game suspension, Coach Steve Doty was directing his attack with only 12 healthy players. All of them looked lost during the first 20 minutes as the home team (visitors) outplayed the Indians badly, netting two powerplay goals in the process.

It was scrappy hockey at best and, as Coach Doty put it, "the whole team was fighting it." That was a pretty fair assessment. The only thing that the little Redmen were doing well was breaking sticks.

The Indians came out in the second frame and controlled the play, but ran into two problems. The first was naturally the referee. The officials of course are equally inept for both teams; but the Indians in this game seemed to pick the most inopportune moments for their debatable infractions.

Secondly, the U de Q team played as if they had just come off the Ed Sullivan Show. They were falling and sliding all over the ice and strangely enough, blocking a lot of shots with their acrobatics.

Near the end of the period however, Bob Labrecque set up Steve Johnston on a sweep around the net for McGill's first goal. Uldis Auders then flipped in a second goal.

Urged on by the cheers of the assembled mommies and daddies of the McGill players, the team roared out in the final period, avoiding penalties and jumping over or skating around the acrobats. They even started sliding to block shots themselves.

Dane Baily collected two quick goals, both assisted by Labrecque and Longhorn Steer, on close-in slap shots (Dane's mommy and daddy were at the game.) The Indians were all over the ice, controlling the play even during McGill penalties. Twice they hit the U. de Q's goalie in the mask while he was down; they missed countless fine scoring opportunities.

The visitor's goalie was sharp all period and kept them in the game at a time when the Indians should have been goals ahead. It's almost a shame that he ended the contest on as sour a note as he did.

Having tied it up at four goals apiece, the U de Q was trying to weather a McGill rally when Indian captain John Ono, almost fanning on his shot, trickled the winner past a surprised netminder.

The Indians outshot the opposition by almost a two-to-one margin but as Coach Doty said, "The puck just wasn't rolling for them."



McGill figure Skaters returned triumphant from their Intercollegiate Championships at McMaster University this weekend. With 78 points they took first place, 10 points ahead of their nearest rivals, the University of Ottawa. The home team took third place (50 points) whilst University of Toronto and U. de Montreal come fourth and fifth.

In the singles events McGill's Novice skater took first place. This was Gail Brickers' second year of competition and it was certainly the extra poise and confidence which gave her the lead over McMaster's skater. Junior, Intermediate and Senior singles placed second; Bizzy Bastian to the delightful Irene Strychar from U. de Montréal and Madeleine Kerr and Marsha Hirano both to girls from the Ottawa team.

In both Junior and Senior pairs McGill placed well. Marsha and Bizzy took first place in the seniors whilst Margot Monteith and Gail Bricker came second in the junior event being beaten by a well practiced sister team from U. of Ottawa.

For the third year Marianne Rennie and Madeleine took the Junior dance title whilst a third place finish was secured by Marsha and Madeleine in the senior event. Generally known for their team events McGill climbed no higher than third in the formation 14 step but delighted all with their final synchronized group number which earned them a well deserved first.

A fine meet was brought to a very satisfactory and when all participated in an afternoon workshop under the leadership of McMaster's coach Mrs. Harriet Lyons.

The first draw of the Women's Intercollegiate Curling Bonspiel slated for Heather Curling Club at 9.00 am. Friday morning got off to a slow start as a quick change of curling clubs had to be made when Heather lost its ice overnight! However, Town of Mount Royal quickly came to our aid and the first draw was half an hour late. The exciting match of the morning was McGill over Toronto, 9-8, as they came home tied and McGill managed to steal one on a very close measure. The other two draws saw Guelph over McMaster 9-2, and Western over Queen's 6-4. In the second and third draws held at Caledonia Curling Club, McGill went down to defeat against Western 13-4, and then to Guelph, 12-10. The latter game saw Guelph steal 9 rocks on the last two ends. — a sorry loss for McGill. Western went on to be undefeated for the day, beating McMaster 11-3. Toronto easily won over Guelph, 10-4, and then over Queen's, 8-2.

Back at Heather Curling Club on Saturday, McGill had an easy win over McMaster, with a score of 10-4. Toronto won a close & exciting match over Western, 9-5, and Queen's won over Guelph 8-4. Into the last draw, Western and Toronto both had 3-1 won-lost records, Queen's, Guelph and McGill had 2-2 records, and McMaster 0-4. Guelph pulled the upset of the morning by easily beating Western — 10-4. Toronto curled brilliantly against McMaster as they had throughout the bonspiel to crown themselves the Intercollegiate Champions. McGill lost a close match to Queen's that wasn't decided until the final rock with a score of 8-4.

With all matches finished, the final standings saw Toronto at the top followed by Western, Queen's, Guelph, McGill, and McMaster. McGill, losing only Anna Powers, third, and Linda McHarg, lead, will look forward to next year, when Pat Haslam, their skip, Shirley Whyte, second, and Charlene Brown, spare, will take to the ice to improve McGill's curling record.

The McGill Women's Gymnastic team, competing in a gymnastics tournament, placed fourth out of seven teams with an overall total, Junior and Senior, of 127.55 points. York University, led by Olympic aspirant Barg Thompson, won the meet and the senior championship with a total of 152.85 points.

In the senior competition, Abbie Balderson, Jo Anne Boville competed all-round for McGill and totalled 27.25 and 25.25 respectively. Junior competitor Francis O'Mara, who also competed in every event, amassed 26.3 points.

McGill's teams, Junior and Senior, showed remarkable depth for such a fledgling group, and thus scored solid team points though not high individual scores. Coach Yaron Plewenski was pleased with the girls' performance and noted that in one short year the level of intercollegiate gymnastics competition had soared. The team is optimistic and enthusiastic about next year's season and will continue training until the spring.

McGill will be hosting to Round-Robin schedules this weekend at the Currie Gym. Six teams have entered the Intermediate Basketball tournament whilst four will be competing for Intermediate Volleyball honours.

In both sports, McGill is fielding very young sides whose enthusiasm and spirit is boundless but whose skill lacks the experience of such well established teams as the Universities of Toronto and Western Ontario. However they are not to be daunted as the hoopsters proved last Thursday when playing a preliminary game with Macdonald. There never being more than five points separating the teams, either way. McGill were finally defeated 42-38.

Some 60 Alpine Skiers from 8 Ontario Universities, Cornell (in Ithaca) and ourselves with U. de Montreal from this area will be converging on the Avila slopes of St. Sauveur on Thursday of this week. After a day of training on the runs they will test their skills in the Downhill event at 9:30 am Friday morning and the Slalom Race at 12:30 pm.

Highest hopes for McGill will be defending champion Penny Drury. Sue Rouleau competed strongly in last week's Alpine Events at Green Mountain College as did Joan Johnson, our third returnee. Skiing senior, for the first year Betsy Hall is showing greater confidence. New comer Vera Kenney as a first time competitor skied two steady races last weekend which will stand her in good stead for this meet. Likewise Sheila Ferguson should be able to bring depth towards sound team accomplishments. So, good luck McGill.

To date McGill has played a season of mixed results. The members of the Intercollegiate Badminton team have not managed to show their best form all at the same time. However, with the incentive of this annual event it is hoped they will each find the strokes and courtmanship of which they're capable.

Their captain, Neelanthie Kanangara, has not been in the best of health this season which has not encouraged the most stable base upon which her fellows might build. However Debbie Meredith, at 2nd singles, has held an enthusiastic team together. With newcomer Linda Stadelman partnering Marg Crombie as the first doubles pair we have a strong combination. Bee Hong Lim and Rose Lutfy complete the team at 2nd doubles. As defending champions McGill players will be playing with every bit of determination they can muster in order to bring home the honours yet again.

The McGill toxophilite ladies (Archery squad) will travel to London this weekend to make like Robin Hoods against a field of experienced college archers. Four veterans of this year's outdoor round, Chris Purves, Alice Anderton, Lorna Telfer and Jackie Wang are returning after several months of intensive practice with strong hopes of placing among the top 3 teams. Rose Mak, straight-shooting member of last year's indoor team, and Dianne Parent, a rookie archer who has made outstanding progress will complete the McGill entry. Four of the six scores will count towards the championship total so each girl will be trying her hardest to have her score count. Robin Hood, where are you when we need you.

McGill's Lady pucksters came up with two big wins over the weekend to defend their title in the second annual Loyola Invitational Hockey Tournament. Being last year's champs, the Super Squaws won a bye for the first round, played on Friday night, in which the powerful Pembroke Pandas (Brown University) downed their hostesses, the Loyola Tommies, to the tune of 8-0. First round action also saw the hard-skating Macdonald Lassies dump Queen's 2-1.

Sports comment

by Bob Terkeltaub

It was John F. Kennedy who said, "Ask not what your country can do for you; ask what you can do for your country". And his logic can be transposed into the realm of sport, where the black athlete has done everything possible for his profession and has demanded relatively little in return.

Some time in our lives, when we were watching Willie Mays or Jim Brown displaying their greatness on the field, we might have thought, "Look at what sport has done for the Negro. If it were not for sports where would he be today?"

And we were wrong, very wrong, because sport hasn't done anything for the black man; it's the coloured athlete who has provided millions of fans with thrilling moments and helped to boost sport to its present prosperity.

When baseball lifted the colour ban by admitting Jackie Robinson it wasn't really helping the black athlete as much as it was aiding itself, for out of the ranks of aspiring Negro players came the superstars of today. The Willie Mays, Hank Aarons and Bob Gibsons of baseball played their hearts out not so much because they were black and wanted acceptance in a white man's world, but because they were endowed with great ability and wanted to employ it with the pride that marks a pro.

They wanted to contribute to the game they love and they did that in great measure to the accolades of thousands of loving fans. Loving to an extent, though, because all the love in the world when cast forth from the stands to the baseball diamond could not ease the racial tension in the United States. And what better proof of this is there than an incident last year at the Montreal Expos spring training camp in Florida where the great Maury Wills was refused entry to a bar because of his colour.?

Meanwhile, Authur Ashe, who has done more for tennis in his relatively short career than anyone could hope to, has just been refused a visa for a South African tournament for one explicit reason — he is black.

But what has the black athlete done to fight against the last bastion of prejudice that's been infecting sport during the past few years? Harry Edwards' black boycott of the 1968 Olympics failed but who will forget the Black Power salute delivered by Tommie Smith and John Carlos in Mexico City. And black college football players at several American universities walked out on their teams when they felt they were the victims of discrimination last fall.



George Foreman

However justified these walkouts and boycotts were, I still feel that the participants had a negative attitude. Instead of cooperating in a constructive way they decided to temporarily abandon their involvement in sports and let the public vent its frustrations concerning poorer team performance on whom ever it considered responsible. In this way everybody lost, for the team could not play well without its stars and more often than not the public blamed the protesters for this fact. As for the demonstration of Smith and Carlos, it served to humiliate the two dissenters more than it attacked what they were fighting for.

In my eyes, the best way the black athlete can demonstrate is to do what George Foreman did at the Mexico Olympics. The young Negro boxer beat out the Russians for the heavyweight gold medal and in the midst of the victory celebration in the ring he proudly waved an American flag. It was his own way of answering the Smith-Carlos protest, displaying the love he had for his country, the force that had inspired him all along. Those who saw him standing with his head high and U.S.A. on his chest could only increase their respect for all black athletes.

And so it should be for the black athlete has made a great contribution to sport and he will continue to do so though he has to cope with prejudice, an opponent tougher than the Green Bay Packers. Let's hope that prejudice suffers the same collapse as the Packer dynasty.